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Wolverine Guard™

Camp Grayling 1913 75 1988 Diamond Jubilee

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Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLE DEMONSTRATION AT CAMP GRAYLING

This GM-Canada LAV-25 Demonstrates its Cross-Country Mobility at Camp Grayling

See Pages 12 and 13

Editorial

Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews

Tag Talk

Last Saturday evening, I had a conversation with a young lieutenant at the Lansing Area Officers' Ball. After the usual polite conversation, the Lieutenant commented on how frustrated he was getting — reading the military "news" in the newspapers.

"Don't people understand what's at stake?" he asked. "Their leaders have written their plans for fighting us in black and white. They continue to outspend us. They continue to produce massive amounts of propaganda and disinformation! How long will it take for the people around us to realize the danger? They literally want to destroy us! Don't our soldiers understand this?"

I'd been nodding my head in sincere agreement, and began to comment on Soviet-U.S. force balances, when the Lieutenant gave me a startled look and said "Sir, I was talking about Camp Grayling."

The light came on!

As the lieutenant said, there is an organized opposition operating in the Grayling area consisting primarily of two groups: The AuSable Manistee Action Council, Inc. (AMAC) and The "RAPE" Group, The Anglers of The AuSable, Inc.

These two groups have a plan, written down and distributed widely. It calls for launching a public information campaign to inform local residents of what *they* claim is "really happening at Camp Grayling." Their campaign is well under way and, unfortunately, is misleading a number of sincere and well-intentioned people.

Their idea of "informating local residents" is to make a public accusation of Guard misconduct; such as "raping the AuSable" (to use their words) through pollution or river rafting exercises, or planning to move artillery from Range 40 down to the Multi-Purpose Range Complex (MPRC) designed to replace most of Range 30, or stationing an active duty division at the Camp. Their most recent, and humorous, scare tactic was to accuse us of planning to station F111's (like those used in the Libya raid) in Grayling.

We have responded with the truth: no river operations occurred last year nor are they planned for the future; we've conducted tests and know of no evidence to indicate any Guard pollution of the AuSable or any river; artillery will not be used on the MPRC; and neither active army divisions nor F111's are in our plans for Grayling. We are in fact responding to the concerns of our Grayling area neighbors.

These critics then take our statements on these issues, reverse them, and quote us as saying we are planning to have river operations, put artillery on the MPRC, etc.

When we correct them again, this time in writing, they again misquote us!

The public plan of one of these groups calls for a series of court suits to, among other things, stop the use of Camp Grayling by non-Michigan soldiers and airmen. Their court briefs and advertising campaigns may say they only want to limit the Camp's use to the Michigan National Guard, but their real purpose is clearly to totally close Camp Grayling. They know, as well as you and I, that the Federal Government is not going to spend millions of dollars a year to keep Camp Grayling open for just the Michigan Guard.

To finance their court suits and disinformation campaigns, late last year, this opposition group began a $100,000 fund-raising drive.

The Department of Military Affairs doesn't have an advertising budget, except for small recruiting messages in a newspaper's classified section. To make things worse, this year we were hit with a 10% budget cut. We'll find a way to survive the cut, but there's definitely not any money with which to mount a public information campaign of our own. Please notice I want to run a public information campaign, not public relations campaign. The ads will give the public the information they need to understand our operations, not attempt to manipulate them.

The need to answer our critics' very professional disinformation campaign is the major reason for our mounting our own fund-raising drive. The other purpose, and a close second, is to guarantee the success of the 75th celebration. The details of our drive are explained elsewhere in this issue. (Please read the article, I think you'll be impressed with the drive's accountability and responsibility.)

It is important that we keep in mind that we are really facing two groups of critics at Grayling. While both groups are small, they differ noticeably in the reasonableness of their expectations. In previous columns of "TAG Talk," I have pledged my support to that group of Grayling area citizens who

Continued on p. 18

Wolverine Guard

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WHEN THE GUARD GOES AWAY...

"Who takes care of my family when the National Guard goes off to the war? Who gets their ID cards? Who takes care of my pay problems when the Guard goes away?"

These questions were asked and answered recently at a Family Services Conference held at the Hilton Inn in Lansing, Michigan on the 27th and 28th of February.

The conference was hosted by the Michigan Department of Military Affairs to assure members of the Michigan National Guard and their spouses that their families would be well taken care of if and when the Michigan National Guard is mobilized.

About one hundred and twenty Guardsoldiers and Guard spouses were in attendance to hear speakers from the National Guard Bureau, the American Red Cross, Veterans Administration and United Way describe ways in which their agencies would assist Guard families adjust to life without their husbands, and in many cases, wives at home when the Guard is mobilized for either a State or National emergency.

Captain Steve Saeger, a Grenada veteran and current Operations Officer for Camp Grayling, spoke to the conferees on his experience in *Operation Urgent Fury* during the Grenada Rescue Operation in October and November of 1983. Saeger was a member of the 82nd Airborne Division at the time.

"We found out very quickly that a lot of the division's wives didn't have a Power of Attorney and couldn't cash their husband's paycheck. This was a real hardship on some families in the 82nd. The other thing that we learned was how quickly bad information can get into the system. We had to establish an information chain-of-command so that families could know what was going on in Grenada and who was safe or wounded. The 82nd stay-behind people held frequent meetings with the division's wives and helped them through the whole operation. We learned a lot from that and when I left the division, a real strong family support system was in place."

Miss Connie Taylor from Oregon stressed the point that long-term State mobilizations of the National Guard affect Guard families as much as Federal call-ups. She described what the State of Oregon had done for the families when many units of the Oregon National Guard were called out to fight forest fires in the state.

On Sunday, the 28th, Mrs. Madeline Mathieu, wife of Brigadier General Jerome J. Mathieu, Deputy Director of the Department of Military Affairs, reviewed what had been learned in the conference and described what was to follow in developing and implementing the Family Support Program for the Michigan National Guard.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Nate Chang

Major David Britten of Headquarters, State Area Readiness Command, welcomes the participants in the Family Services Conference to the Hilton Inn in Lansing, Michigan.

Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Nate Chang

Miss Connie Taylor, Family Coordinator for the Oregon Army National Guard, explains that regulations that apply to a Federal mobilization do not necessarily apply to a State call-up of the National Guard.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Typical of questions asked at the Family Services Conference was this one asked of Mrs. Madeline Mathieu.

Question:

Upon mobilization where can Family Support Groups (FSG) meet if the Armory is being used for mobilization by the unit?

Mrs. Mathieu:

During mobilization an FSG can meet anywhere with enough room for all the people involved, a church, the town hall, the local VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars) hall, or a private residence are all good locations. The location should be easy to find, and have adequate parking. Ideally, there should be a separate room, or some place where young children can be supervised, without being underfoot. This does not have to be the same location where the regular meetings are held.

Annually, the FSG should do a practice mobilization. This will accomplish several things; (1) you will see if the communication network works; (2) you will discover if the mobilization site will satisfy the needs of the FSG; (3) you will know if the location was easy to find or if people were getting lost.

Once a site has been selected and agreed on it should not be changed, unless absolutely necessary. If it is changed, a special practice mobilization needs to be conducted, to ensure that everyone can find the new location.

Send all questions to: The Adjutant General of Michigan MI-P-SFP, 2500 S. Washington Ave., Lansing, MI 48913-5101.

Michigan Military Academy Accepting Applications For Officer Candidate School

The demand for individuals with the ability to lead, manage resources, and accomplish missions is great. The Michigan Military Academy (MMA) can provide you with training to satisfy these demands.

You can attend Officer Candidate School (OCS) at MMA, Fort Custer Training Center, and be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. To date, over 1200 men and women have accepted the challenge of leadership and graduated from this program.

The MMA OCS Program is one year long encompassing two annual training periods. You can attend while satisfying the obligation of your current National Guard enlistment. MMA offers you this opportunity with minimum infringement on your private life with little, if any, more time away from your job and family than if you drill with your home unit, and upon entering the program you will be promoted to E-6.

Demands in the military call for skilled leadership and highly trained officers. The MMA OCS Course encourages the highest possible personal and professional standards. If you are interested in positions of command and added responsibility — if you really want to make the most of your time and talents — check out the details. The basic qualifications are as follows:

- Medical standards for appointment to 2LT as prescribed by AR 40-501.
- Score 110 or higher on aptitude area GT of ACB.
- Score of 90 or higher on the Officer Selection Battery (OST). This test can be administered by your battalion headquarters.
- Must have completed 60 semester hours of college credit at time of commissioning (Jul 89). Kalamazoo Valley Community College will grant 17 hours to personnel who complete the MMA OCS Program; this may be applied to the required 60 hours.
- One year of military training to include BCT/AIT in any active or reserve force.
- Minimum age of 18 years. Maximum age of 30 years at time of commissioning (waivers may be granted to age 32½).
- Be recommended by your unit commander.

References which are applicable are HQ MI ARNG Circular 351-3, dtd 07 March 88. HQ MI ARNG Reg 351-12, and NGR 351-5.

Contact your unit for additional information and initiate the application process for the next class. Applications must be received by MMA not later than 1 June 1988. If you have any questions or need assistance, contact the Michigan Military Academy at 2724 Twenty-seventh Street, Augusta, MI 49012-9218 or telephone (616) 731-5779.

Accept The Challenge, Go For The Gold, Be All You Can Be!

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Officer Candidates are tested on the overhead bars at Fort Custer Training Center.

Photo by Sgt. John Saul

Lieutenant Colonel Gerald Purcell, Commandant of Michigan Military Academy and author of the article above, presents Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews with a check for $354.00 as the Academy's contribution to celebrating the Diamond Jubilee at Camp Grayling.

PEOPLE PROGRAMS

★ EO ★ CORNER

A recent statement by Maj. Norita Csonka of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute neatly defines what we mean by "EO."

"All soldiers must perceive they are treated with fairness, justice and equity to ensure they all develop confidence in their leaders. Additionally, the presence of a positive leadership climate promotes the Department of the Army's objective of equal opportunity and fair treatment for all uniformed members and their families without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin."

Leadership, command EO and mission all tend to be buzz words supporting each other in nice sounding phrases. None of these words have much meaning until we add the word *people* or *soldiers* or *airmen*. Now we can go about the business of commanding, leading, training, equal opportunity and "people progams" synonymously to motivate our most important resource, *people*.

Some commanders feel leadership and affirmative actions are separate programs; one dealing with command and the other a requirement to report numbers. The new Michigan Army National Guard Affirmative Action Plan (AAP) brings together the AAP Objectives and the Adjutant General's 1988 Goals and Objectives. (See TAG TALK, February 1988 *Wolverine Guard.*) General Andrews' goals regarding unit strength, awards, elimination of AWOL's and the Guard rank profile are identical to the Affirmative Action Plan.

The soldier's perception of Equal Opportunity is important. If the Guardsoldier perceives the system as non-responsive, they will not use that system. Some people feel that the national mood is one of antipathy towards affirmative action plans as means of correcting and eliminating discrimination. This should not be the case in the Michigan Army National Guard. Equal Opportunity is another one of many resources that ensure a soldier's perception of Management is positive, fair and that he or she feel that they are part of a successful Michigan Army National Guard Team.

By 1st Lt. Kelly Grumelot

Photo by Chris Walker

The Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, Martha Griffiths, exhorts Freedom Academy attendees to "Be the very best we've ever had."

Wanted: Writers, Photographers, Et Al

The Office of Public Affairs at the Michigan Department of Military Affairs is compiling a list of Michigan National Guardsmen and Guardswomen who have public affairs skills for possible future assignment in the public affairs field. The list would be used to identify those Guardsoldiers who have journalistic, photographic, public relations, graphic and computer skills and wish to work on special projects in public affairs or possible assignment to the 126th Public Affairs Detachment or public affairs positions in other Army and Air National Guard units. Soldiers wishing to be so identified are encouraged to write to Lt. Col. Brian Downey at 2500 South Washington Avenue, Lansing, Michigan 48913.

1988 MICHIGAN FREEDOM ACADEMY

Progress is underway for the 1988 Michigan Freedom Academy to be conducted 30 July-5 August at Camp Grayling. This will be the fifth consecutive year the Academy has been sponsored by the Michigan Freedom Foundation.

Members of the Michigan National Guard are invited to nominate their own son or daughter to attend the 1988 Academy. Nominees must be expected to enter their senior year in high school this fall and must be enrolled in a college preparatory curriculum. Nominations can be made by completing the application form below and forwarding it to the address indicated. All expenses are paid excluding travel to and from the Academy.

If interested, cut out and mail completed form to: MICHIGAN FREEDOM ACADEMY FOUNDATION, ATTN: Maj. David Britten, 2500 S. Washington Avenue, Lansing, MI 48913-5101.

I would like my name considered for attendance at the Michigan Freedom Academy, July 30-August 5, 1988 at Camp Grayling, Michigan.

Name: (MR) (MS) _____

Address: _____
(Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

Your High School: _____

Reference at High School: _____

Home Phone: (_____) _____

High School Phone: (_____) _____

Signed: _____

Saint Joe Tankers Are Top Guns

Photo by Spec. Ronald J. Blakeman

The winners of Phase I of the Combat Pistol Postal Match are from Company A 1st Battalion 246th Armor from Saint Joseph, Michigan. They beat the team from the 1073rd Maintenance Company, Greenville, by one point. The tankers' composite score was 1,402 and the wrenchers' was 1,401. The members of the team are, from left to right, Specialist Ronald J. Blakeman, Staff Sergeants Terry L. Baker, Robert W. Warmbein and Johnnie R. Franks.

TIP — Stacking The Odds In Your Favor!

Governor James J. Blanchard recently announced a new Tuition Incentive Program — TIP — that can pay community college tuition and fees for students from lower-income families. To be eligible, a student must be under 20, attain a high school diploma or GED certificate after April 1988, and be a member of a family with an annual income falling below these amounts:

— Family of 2	$ 7,400
— Family of 3	$ 9,300
— Family of 4	$11,200
— Family of 5	$13,100
— Family of 6	$15,000
— Family of 7	$16,900

TIP covers tuition and mandatory fees for courses taken at one of Michigan's 29 community colleges. Classes must be taken within 2½ years following receipt of a high school diploma or GED certificate. To find out if you qualify, complete the following information and forward it to:

TIP
P.O. Box 30037
Lansing, MI 48909

Student's name _____ Social Security # _____

Address (Street name) _____ Birthdate ___/___/___

City _____ Mi. _____ Zip Code Home Phone (optional) _____

Name of High School Attending _____ City _____

Community College you wish to attend _____ City _____

Mail this card today! Copies of our response to you will also be sent to the high school and community college you have indicated above.

Tank Regiment Formed

The Michigan Army National Guard has been authorized by the Secretary of the Army to establish the United States Army Regimental System in combat arms organizations assigned to the National Guard. In a ceremony held in Dowagiac, Michigan on Saturday, February 6th, the 1st Battalion 246th Armor honored three retired members of the Michigan Army National Guard by installing them as members of the honorary Regimental Headquarters. Like the 246th Armor Battalion Headquarters, the Regimental Headquarters will be located in Dowagiac.

Installed as the Regimental Honorary Colonel was Colonel (Ret) Erwin Pond, a Dowagiac resident and former commander of the 1st Battalion 246th Armor. Prior to his retirement, Col. Pond served a total of 30 military years, of which 22 were with the National Guard. Major (Ret) Ralph S. Williams was honored by being assigned the post of Regimental Adjutant. Williams is a resident of St. Joseph, Michigan, and had served over 18 years with the 246th Armor prior to retiring. Command Sergeant Major (Ret) William G. Hall, also a Dowagiac resident, was selected to serve as the Honorary Sergeant Major. Command Sergeant Major Hall retired after 34 years of service to the Michigan Army National Guard, 30 of which were performed in Dowagiac, with the 246th Armor.

The National Guard is a pillar within communities, as it was established over 350 years ago. From 1636 until 1959, National Guard regiments were the primary tactical units. The regiment had its roots in a particular community or geographic area within the state. The regiment was not only the repository for history and tradition, it also served as the basic personnel organization. Before 1959, a National Guardsman could spend his entire military career in a particular regiment. Since that time, regiments were replaced by battle groups and then battalions. Increased emphasis placed upon the mobilization of National Guard battalions for global deployment has caused a separation between battalions and those community roots established initially by the regiment. To reestablish this bond, the Combat Arms Regimental System was created as a framework for battalions to continue their identity and affiliation to their parent regiment and community, without implementing changes in force structure. Under this system, an honorary regimental headquarters is established that will allow the regiment to continue to serve as the repository of lineage, honors, traditions and heraldry for the combat arms battalion.

Some of the duties performed by the three distinguished members of the Honorary Regimental Headquarters will be to become the custodians of the regimental heritage and traditions, act as a link between all elements of the regimental family, to promote esprit de corps throughout the regiment, represent the regiment at various military and civic functions, assist and advise the battalion with matters concerning history, customs, esprit de corps and public affairs.

Colonel (Ret) Pond, Major (Ret) Williams, and Command Sergeant Major (Ret) Hall were presented certificates of appointment to a tour of duty that will end in December of 1990. These certificates were signed by Major General Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan, and were presented by the current commander of the 1st Battalion 246th Armor, Lieutenant Colonel Brian L. Reichow.

by Capt. James Wilson

Photo courtesy of the Dowagiac *Daily News*

Lieutenant Colonel Brian L. Reichow, right, presents a certificate appointing Col. Erwin Pond, retired, as the Honorary Colonel of the 246th Armor Regiment.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Brigadier General Richard L. Idzkowski is the new Commander of Headquarters, Michigan Air National Guard.

The Navigator's Star

The newest general officer in the Michigan Air National Guard is Brigadier Richard J. Idzkowski of Lansing, Michigan. General Idzkowski received his commission in the United States Air Force through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Michigan State University in May of 1955.

He entered navigator training at Harlingen Air Force Base in Texas in 1956 and after receiving his navigator's wings went on to Advanced Navigational Bombardment Training at Mather Air Force Base, California. General Idzkowski was assigned as a B-47 navigator with the 379th Bombardment Squadron at Schilling Air Force Base, Kansas until 1959 when he separated from the Air Force.

General Idzkowski remained in the Air Force Reserve until 1963 when he joined the 172nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at Battle Creek Air National Guard Base. His assignment there was as navigator for the RB-57 recce-bomber.

After serving in various staff and command billets at Battle Creek, General Idzkowski was assigned to Headquarters, Michigan Air National Guard at Lansing as Deputy Commander. As the new commander, Headquarters, Michigan Air National Guard, he directs the Headquarters and assists in the administration and operations of the Air Guard's five units in Michigan.

General Richard J. Idzkowski has logged 1,152 hours flying in the RB-57, B-47 and T-29. Of these, 1,020 were accrued in the RB-57. He holds the Air Force Commendation Medal and the Michigan State Distinguished Service Medal.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

TRAIN TO RETAIN

Recent manpower shortages in the reserve components have resulted in increased awareness and stronger support of recruiting and retention polices. The major impetus to improve recruiting and retention has been to improve the pay and benefits package available to the individual soldier. I would like to offer another possible solution to these manpower shortages in the Army National Guard, especially in the area of retaining soldiers in their respective units.

The major focus should be on retention, as recruiting seems to be going very well for the Army National Guard. The new programs that have been implemented in the past few years have not only been improving the quality of the recruiters doing the job, but also the quality of the new enlistee. In fact, comparisons indicate we are surpassing our active duty counterparts in the area of reaching our assigned objectives.

The real problem is keeping the soldiers in the unit after they have completed their first enlistment period. We must retain these qualified soldiers as the money that is spent on finding, qualifying, and training these soldiers is astounding. But, is that training enough? I believe we are forgetting the most important part of every soldier's training.

After returning from basic and advanced training the soldier starts the journey up the Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS) ladder, for only one weekend each month and fifteen days each year. What does this part-time soldiering consist of? In some cases: boring instructors and instruction, boring movies, and insufferable repetition. On the other side of the coin, there is nothing at all, where the soldier stands around all day or does 'make-work.' These examples of unchallenging and unimaginative training are the result of a very real deficiency in the system.

What is this deficiency? This deficiency is poor leadership or too much leadership, it is leadership starting with the squad leader all the way up to the battalion commander. Leaders do not give proper guidance, or in some cases, too much guidance. Sometimes none of the leaders along the chain-of-command have had the proper training in how to be a leader, how to counsel a subordinate, or how to come up with innovative training. This is an area where we are lacking in training. This is the cause of the boring weekend drills, dissatisfied soldiers', and upset relatives who find out how little was accomplished. These mid-level and top-level individuals must be taught how to be innovative, how to perform, and mainly, how to become successful leaders.

We must teach them how to command their troops, starting with the battalion commander. They must know where to look for problems, and then how to solve them. They must get out to the grass roots level to find these problems, and not always depend on the words of their staff. Most important, they must not be put in a position of command until they are ready to perform in the correct manner. Not just because they needed to be promoted.

The company commander must be taught how to plan a strong and efficient drill weekend to train soldiers and not just conduct training. Company commanders must have the ability as well as the freedom to innovate an interesting, instructional and meaningful weekend. They must learn how to instruct their top level NCO's on what they want, and then the proper way to follow through, ensuring that these plans are carried out. They must also learn how to assist in this training process, but not to interfere in the NCO's job, which is the actual training of the soldiers. They must know what is their business and what is the "sergeant's business."

Next, the top level NCO's must have the knowledge and background to take these plans, implement them, and make sure they are a success. They must use their chain-of-command all the way to the soldier. This way they are setting an example for all soldiers. This will be providing leadership, as well as successfully completing the training that was required. Someday soon these soldiers will be squad leaders and the squad leaders will be top level NCO's. They will have a need for this leadership by example. If we do not train them at this level, they will never be able to perform in the manner they were meant to perform, nor will they perform in the manner we will expect them to perform.

The most important trait of all that must be built back into the system, both up and down the chain-of-command, is discipline. Not the old fashioned discipline of 'blood and guts,' but a strong, fair and humane discipline. The kind that everyone can and will respect. If this discipline is put back into the system, along with all this leadership training that I have described, then the system will start working correctly. But without this discipline the entire plan will fail.

The final outcome of this will be well-planned, meaningful, and informative drill weekends, along with the additional benefit of training in leadership and discipline by example for the entire unit. In turn, it will keep all the soldiers interested, busy, and in a constant learning environment. Consequently, we will have some of the "best soldiers" with some of the "best leaders" leading the "best units" around. Plus, they will all maintain their assigned levels of strength by retaining the good soldiers, those that want to be the best.

Retention must be the focus. The methods that must be followed to retain soldiers has been proven throughout history. Leadership, not benefits, will retain soldiers. This is our challenge.

Guest column by Lt. Col. Duane D. Paisley, Commander 1st Battalion 136th Infantry, Minnesota Army National Guard.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Exciting training means using UH-1H helicopters in air assaults to these infantrymen from Company C 1st Battalion 125th Infantry, Alpena and Cheboygan. This training was conducted at a Local Training Area (LTA) in the Rockport Quarry, Alpena, Michigan.

Olympic Engineers

While there were no combat engineer events at the 1988 Winter Olympic Games at Calgary, Alberta, the 107th Engineer Battalion has been performing Herculean engineer tasks at the Olympic Training Center near their headquarters at Ishpeming in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

When the United States Winter Olympic Training Center was established in 1985, the 107th Engineers were approached about assisting in the construction and development of the Winter Olympic Training Center.

Under National Guard Bureau and Department of Military Affairs civic action rules, Guardsmen must be training in their military occupational specialties (MOS's) and not be in competition with the private sector.

These rules were adhered to according to Capt. Tibor Lanczy, the training officer for the 107th Engineer Battalion.

"During January's big snowstorm, every contractor in three cities was hauling snow and digging people and businesses out. They were glad to have us clear out the parking lots at the Olympics' Suicide Bowl. This was important for them this year because the U.S. Olympic Ski Team had to train for the Calgary Games.

"Besides helping them out, the training is great for our guys. Pushing snow is different than pushing dirt but no easier. Just like in Turkey, we had D-7 dozers pushing the scrapers to move the fill," said Lanczy.

Photo by Capt. Tibor Lanczy

Suicide Hill at Ishpeming is part of the Olympic Training Center.

Photo by Capt. Tibor Lanczy

This grader from Headquarters Company 107th Engineer Battalion scrapes the parking lot at Suicide Ski Bowl to bare ground after a January snowstorm at Ishpeming.

Photo by Capt. Tibor Lanczy

This end-loader can scoop up five yards of snow at one time.

In the autumn of 1985, the equipment platoon of Headquarters Company, 107th Engineer Battalion cleared and leveled the site for the Olympic Training Center's speed skating rink.

Last year, the 107th Engineers improved and rerouted portions of the Luge run in order to bring the Luge run up to International standards for the United States Naturbahn Championships that were held at Ishpeming this winter.

Winter civic action engineer training is vital to the battalion according to Capt. Lanczy. "We had winter annual training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota in 1986 but aren't scheduled to go in the winter again for several years. These projects keep our engineer equipment operators sharp and the U.P. environment in the winter keeps our skills tuned."

Regardless of how the American Olympians did at the Calgary Games, the Olympic Engineers of the 107th did their part to build them a first class Winter Olympic Training Center in Michigan's wintery Upper Peninsula.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

207th Engineer Battalion Oversees Redeployment Assembly Areas During REFORGER '87

Forty members of Headquarters, 207th Engineer Battalion, Bay City, had the opportunity to obtain valuable hands-on training during REFORGER '87 in West Germany, September 13-October 17.

During REFORGER, seven Redeployment Assembly Areas (RAAs) sprang up in and around the area of Bergen, West Germany. Two of the RAAs, located in Trauen and Kohlenbissen, were operated by the Headquarters, 207th Engineer Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. Bruce R. Whitman.

More than 10,000 III U.S. Corps troops standing down from five weeks of intensive maneuvers of REFORGER, streamed into the two RAAs. Kohlenbissen was the largest RAA operated during REFORGER.

At the RAAs, soldiers housed in borrowed buildings or huge festival tents, had the opportunity to rest and prepare their equipment for the return to stateside or for POMCUS turn in.

Working under the command of the 213th Area Support Group and supporting the 1st Cavalry Division and other support units, the Headquarters, 207th Engineer Battalion provided many personal services to the troops, including housing, meals, and morale welfare and recreation activities.

The 207th Engineer Battalion functioned as coordinators for the maintenance of roads and buildings for each RAA, and also provided guides for several Warsaw Pact observers visiting the RAAs.

"The scope of the redeployment effort was clearly demonstrated with the dining facility operations conducted at the RAAs in Trauen and Kohlenbissen," said Capt. James R. Anderson, operations office for both RAAs.

While at the peak of mess operations, 70 cooks fed in excess of 6,000 breakfasts and dinners per day, with the lunch meal consisting of MREs."To have fed that many meals, is comparable to serving about 50 percent of the Michigan Army National Guard during a one day period at annual training in Grayling," Anderson explained.

At the Kohlenbissen RAA, tentage was assembled for 6,000 troops in addition to tentage facilities for AAFES, contract entertainment, POL and so on. The Kohlenbissen vehicle storage area encompassed more than one square mile and was full to overflowing during the peak period of operations.

At each RAA, emphasis was placed on giving the redeployment soldiers the opportunity to relax and see the sights of West Germany. More than 170 bus tours were coordinated through the RAA's moral and welfare operations section during the 207th Engineer Battalion's portion of the redeployment phase of REFORGER.

Two fest tents, with the dimensions of 25 by 75 yards, were set up at each RAA. The tents, operated by the Army and Air Force Exchange system, provided the soldiers the opportunity to relax and watch movies and commercial entertainment, and purchase souvenirs and German food and beer.

"The operation of the RAAs thoroughly challenged our organization in conducting facility engineer and life support missions," said Maj. John Wm. Schmidt, Kohlenbissen site commander and 207th Engineer Executive Officer. "The success with which the 207th Engineer Battalion accomplished these missions for the 1st Cavalry Division, earned our unit and the Michigan Army National Guard the reputation as aggressive 'go-getters.' "

By Sgt. Jenni R. Ritzler

Photo by Maj. Timothy G. Everett

This East German border tower is manned twenty-four hours a day by armed guards from the East German Army.

Photo by Maj. Timothy G. Everett

This marker separates West Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany from East Germany, the German Democratic Republic.

Photo by Maj. Timothy G. Everett

This photograph was taken looking into East Germany. Note the anti-tank 'Dragon's teeth' on the other side of the gate. Who is keeping whom out? Or in?

Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out
And to whom I was like to give offense.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down.

Robert Frost
"The Mending Wall"

Pit Stop At Angels Twenty

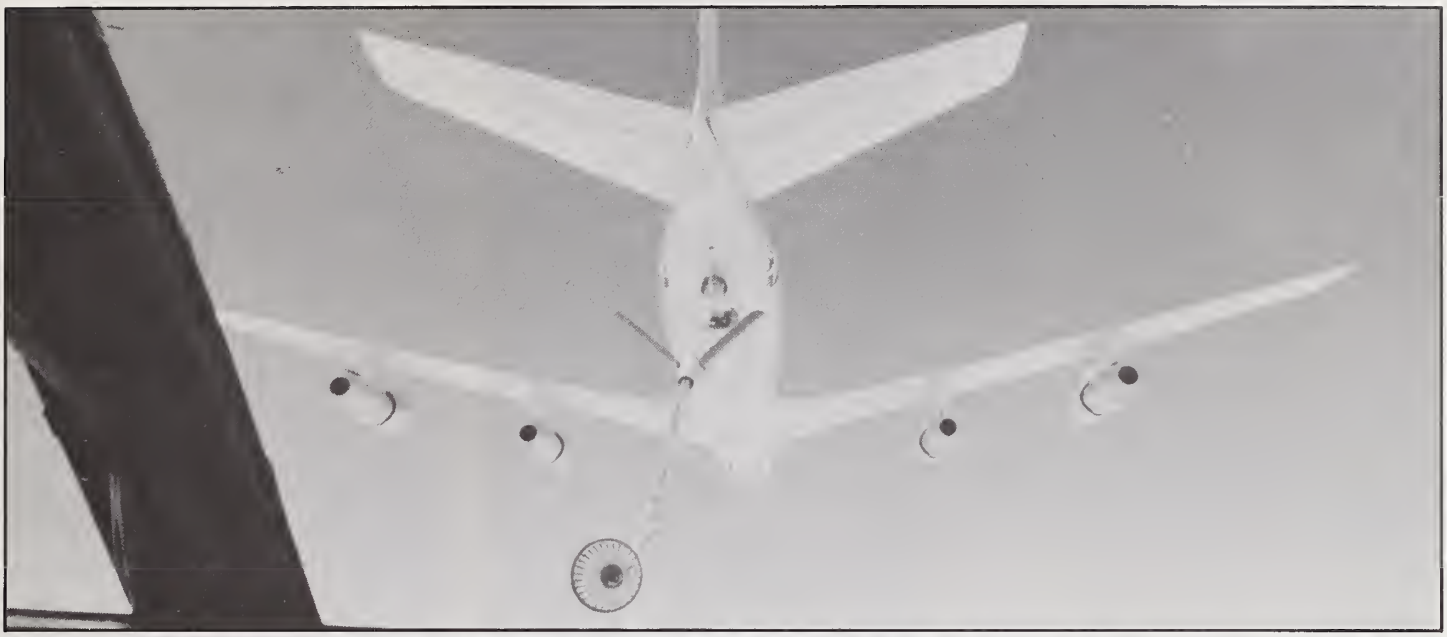


Photo by Dalkin

This KC-135 tanker is from the 128th Aerial Refueling Group, Wisconsin Air National Guard. The boom operator "flies" the boom down to the thirsty fighter using winglets on the boom.

Air-to-air refueling is tricky business at angels twenty according to Lieutenant Bob Tyson of the 172nd Tactical Air Support Squadron, Michigan Air National Guard. Flying out of Battle Creek Air National Guard Base recently on an air to ground support mission at Camp Grayling, Tyson refueled his OA-37 Dragonfly jet fighter at "angels twenty," twenty thousand feet over Lake Michigan to get enough fuel to get to Camp Grayling's air-to-ground range, expend his ordnance and return to Battle Creek.

After rendezvousing with a KC-135 tanker from the 128th Aerial Refueling Group, Wisconsin Air National Guard, from Billy Mitchell Field at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Tyson brought his Dragonfly in tight beneath the tanker and the boom operator began the delicate mating with the small jet fighter.

"This is where it gets hairy," said Tyson over the aircraft intercom. "If we don't make a good seal, I'll get JP-4 all over the windscreen and have to break off until the fuel vaporizes and then try again.

"Our air space block here is between twenty and twenty-two thousand. This gives us separation from other air traffic and we can concentrate on the refueling without worrying about someone running in too close," said Tyson.

On the second attempt, Lieutenant Tyson moved the Dragonfly in smoothly and mated up with the refueling boom from the KC-135 and completed the seal. After topping off his fuel tanks, he thanked the tanker, broke off and continued his mission. "This will give us enough to get to Grayling, make our runs and get back. We use more fuel when we're loaded up like this than if we were clean. These tanker guys are pretty good. In dirty weather, they'll stay right on station because they know we might need them," said Tyson.

And if the troop commander on the ground ever needed Tyson and his ordnance load, he'd be there because pilots like him from the 110th and the tanker guys from the 128th train everyday in combat flying.

As told to Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Dalkin

These OA-37 Dragonfly jet fighters are from the 110th Tactical Air Support Group from Battle Creek Air National Guard Base. Note the air-to-ground rockets slung beneath their wings.

Wheeled Armore

The debate about what is better on the battlefield, wheels or tracks, has been alive in the armor community since General Chaffee made the decision to field a Tank Corps for the fledgling U.S. Army in the early 1930's.

Senior military officers of the National Guard from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin gathered at Camp Grayling, Michigan on the 9th and 10th of February 1988 to discuss the potential of introducing some type of lightly armored, wheeled fighting vehicle into certain infantry battalions of the National Guard.

The major issue under discussion was the concern that the current "standard" infantry units of the United States Army, and in particular those in the National Guard, are not equipped with the mobility and protection needed on the modern battlefield.

Of the ten divisions in the National Guard's force structure, five are standard, or "straight leg" infantry divisions. Their mobility on the modern battlefield is going to depend on helicopter and truck availability and how far and fast they can walk. The five standard infantry divisions are the 26th Yankee Division from Massachusetts and Connecticut, the 28th Keystone Division from Pennsylvania, the 38th Cyclone Division from Indiana and Michigan, the famed 42nd Rainbow Division from the state of New York and the 47th Viking Division from Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

Major General Vernon J. Andrews, the conference host and the Adjutant General of Michigan, led the discussions which were held in the Holiday Inn at Grayling, Michigan.

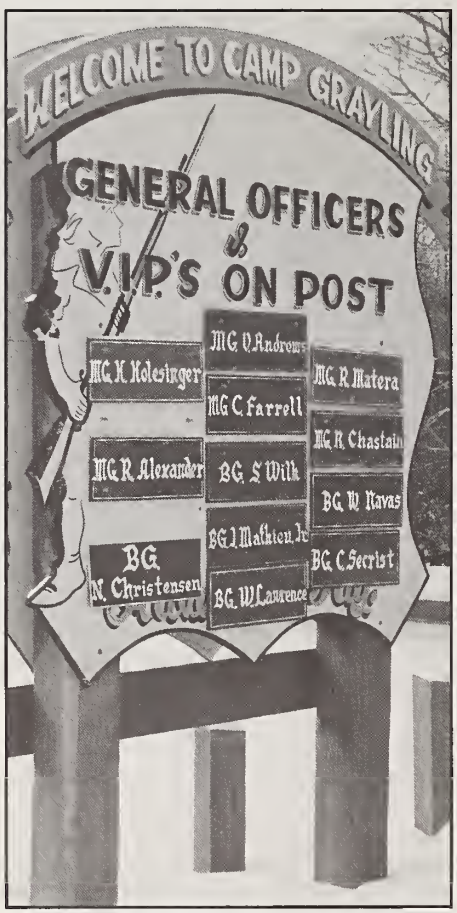


Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Twelve general officers visited Camp Grayling in February to discuss the possibility of introducing light armored fighting vehicles to the National Guard's standard infantry divisions.

Using a 5-ton wrecker from the 1st Battalion 125th pack from an Aeropointe Dragoon Light Armored a test stand in 20 minutes.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

These Cadillac Gage test drivers wait their turn to demonstrate Cadillac Gage's Reconnaissance Vehicle at Engineer Valley.

Brigadier General Stanley J. Wilk, Deputy Comman eral Motors Canada Grizzley LAV. The Grizzley is

Fighting Vehicles

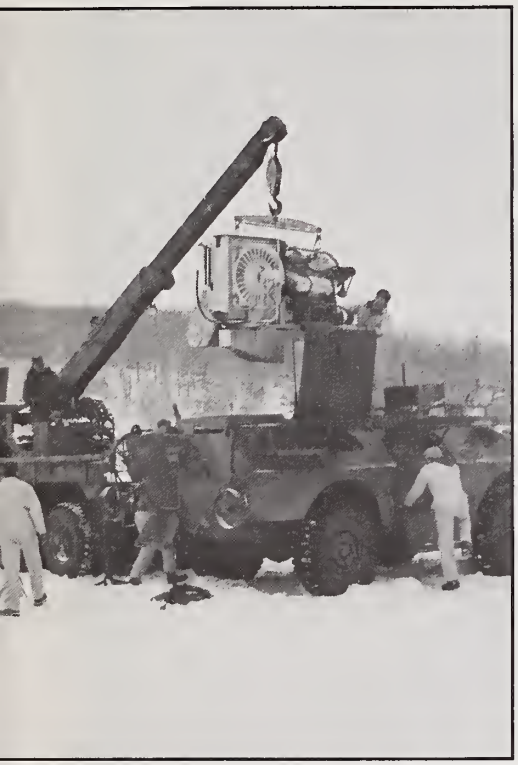


Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

fantry, these Aeropointe mechanics pull a power
hicle (LAV). The pack was pulled and running on

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

, State Area Readiness Command, inspects a Gen-
current service with the Canadian Army.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

This LAV-25 is manufactured by General Motors Canada and is in service with the United States Marine Corps.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

The LAV-25 is demonstrating its ability to maneuver effectively with one or more of its wheels and tires shot off or destroyed.

He invited those in attendance to put aside any preconceived ideas they might have brought with them concerning wheeled fighting vehicles as opposed to tracked, armored personnel carriers.

After General Andrews' introduction and welcome, the conferees listened to a presentation by the light armored vehicle manufacturers. The following day a light armored, wheeled fighting vehicle demonstration was conducted in Engineer Valley and on Bald Knob.

Presenting technical informational briefings to the group were representatives of Arrow Pointe Corporation of Troy, Michigan; Verne Corporation of Mount Clemens, Michigan; AM General Division of LTV of South Bend, Indiana; Standard Manufacturing Corporation of Dallas, Texas; Cadillac Gage/Textron of Warren, Michigan; Military Vehicle Operations of General Motors of Warren, Michigan and General Motors of Canada, London, Ontario.

Vehicles demonstrated were provided by AM General Division of LTV, Arrow Pointe and Verne Corporations, Cadillac Gage/Textron, General Motors of Canada and the Canadian Ground Forces.

Both the United States Marine Corps and the Canadian Ground Forces have purchased light armored vehicles and assigned them to some of their units.

At the conclusion of the conference, a consensus was reached that wheeled fighting vehicles have potential for the standard infantry divisions of the National Guard and could be used as well in military police, air defense and transportation units.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

WINTE

Bad, cold weather, surprise and the cover of darkness are combat multipliers and will be used to advantage by any enemy during the first, frantic hours of an attack. His advantage will increase further when he discovers that American combat leaders have forgotten again how to fight in the winter. Cold weather injuries are just as debilitating as combat casualties and will quickly take a unit below combat effectiveness. An M-16 that will not fire in sub-zero cold because it is improperly lubricated is as useless as one that is empty.

History shows that the American Army has had to relearn how to fight in the winter over and over again. General George Washington's Continental Army had to learn how to survive a savage winter at Valley Forge in 1777 and 1778 while scrimmaging with the British Army. Cold weather casualties outnumbered combat casualties during the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes in December of 1944 and the 2nd Infantry Division and 1st Marine Division were sent into that first nightmarish Korean Winter in 1950 and 1951 without proper clothing or boots.

Determined not to repeat history and aware of the CAPSTONE worldwide mission, the Michigan Army National Guard is training in all types of terrain and climate.

Winter training began in earnest in March of 1986 when the 107th Engineer Battalion conducted its annual training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota. In 1987, a Cold Weather Operations School was conducted at Camp Grayling to "train the trainers."

These Cold Weather Instructor graduates were called on a year later, 1988, to train two Michigan Army National Guard battalions in cold weather operations when they did their annual training at Camp Grayling in January and February.

First Battalion 125th Infantry, headquarters at Flint, Michigan, and the 507th Engineer Battalion, less the 1432nd Engineer Company (Medium Girder Bridge) trained in cold weather operations at home station for much of the autumn and early winter. This training included classroom instruction in Arctic survival skills and hands-on training erecting the Arctic tent and safely operating the Yukon stove.

Individual Arctic clothing was ordered by each battalion's companies early on to ensure the correct sizes of boots and parkas were issued to each Guardsoldier. When the battalions arrived at Camp Grayling, they drew tents, skis, snowshoes, stoves and Ahkios from the Logistical Support Facility (LSF) on post.

Each battalion conducted standard infantry and engineer training during their bivouac, realizing that not as much could be accomplished as in good weather.

One of the highlights of the 125th Infantry's training was a battalion-wide Biathlon competition. The Biathlon is a sport combining the skills of cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship. The competition was conducted in the Range 10 area on a three kilometer course; the Biathlon shooting was done on Range 10 using the M-16 rifle with 5.56mm standard ball ammunition. The Biathlon battalion champion was Sgt. Dennis J. Schuh of Company A at Alma, Michigan.

According to the battalion's training officer, 1st Lt. Burton K. Francisco, the battalion's early winter training at home station paid off. "Our Line of Duty (LOD) investigations were just a little higher than during a summer annual training period. But, and this is significant, we had no vehicle accidents and no frostbite cases even though we stayed out on bivouac for six days. We went to Camp Grayling with less people than we usually do because of those who couldn't get out of college, but even with a little more than three quarters of assigned there, we got every job and mission done."

The 507th Engineer Battalion, headquartered at Wyoming, Michigan concentrated on bridging operations and construction projects on Camp Grayling.

The 1433rd Engineer Company (Panel Bridge) from South Haven built two bridges at Howe's Lake. One was the standard M-2 Bailey Bridge that was built to a double-single configuration and the other was an ice bridge. Ice bridging is commonly used in Arctic climates to strengthen a roadway on an already frozen lake or river. It is built by constructing dams on the edge of the roadway and then freezing water in successive layers on the roadway itself. The ice bridge at Howe's Lake was built to carry a two and a half ton truck.

When a bridge company unloads its bridge from its trucks, the trucks do not sit around idle. The 1433rd had a haul mission and moved 4,500 cubic yards of gravel from main camp to the beginning of Sharon Truck Trail and stockpiled it there for use on the spring repair of the truck trail.

Company D 142nd Engineer Battalion of Fort Custer had two vertical construction missions during their annual training. They renovated Building 104, which had been a mess hall, into a permanent facility for the Operations and Training Directorate of State Area Readiness Command by installing partitions, wiring electrical fixtures and removing the kitchen plumbing. The project was completed with trim work and painting. The

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

This Guardsman from Company A 1st Battalion 125th Infantry begins his fire for record during the Battalion Biathlon on Range 10.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Training in cold weather operations requires much more equipment than does moderate weather operations.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Bridge Builders from the 1433rd Engineer Company at South Haven, Michigan, reinforce their M-2 Panel Bridge with extra panels before launching it across a wet gap at Howe's Lake during their Winter Annual Training.

other construction project was building two hutments in the 600 area. According to the battalion's full time trainer, Master Sgt. Robert Hackett, this was a more difficult job for the company. "They had to start from scratch and they were working in some pretty bad weather outdoors. Because of the snow and cold, they couldn't paint it."

Like the 125th Infantry, early home station cold weather training helped the 507th Engineers complete their missions. "We had no cold weather injuries and I think because of the uniqueness of a winter AT, we had zero AWOL's for the battalion," said Hackett.

Given the mission of being trained to deploy anywhere in the world at any time of the year, the Michigan Army National Guard will continue conducting annual training in the winter at Camp Grayling. In 1989, the entire 177th Military Police Brigade will train in the snow and cold at Camp Grayling from the 4th until the 18th of February. Successive years will eventually have all of the units of the Michigan Army Guard training in the winter.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Men Turning 26 In 1988 Reach An Important Milestone

The Selective Service System has announced that men who will reach their 26th birthday in 1988 and who have not registered with Selective Service may forfeit their eligibility for some federal programs.

Men who were required to register with Selective Service in 1981 will be turning 26 this year. The law requires that young men register with Selective Service within 30 days of the day they turn 18. Although tardy registrations are usually accepted, Selective Service does not have the authority to accept registrations after a man reaches age 26. By failing to register before turning 26, a young man may permanently forfeit his eligibility for federal student aid, job training and most federal employment. Likewise, some states require registration for state student aid, entrance to a state supported college or university, state employment and permission to practice law.

Many of the men who have still not registered may be unaware of the requirement or do not understand the importance of the obligation to register. Some may even have served in the military but failed to register either before entering the Armed Forces or after leaving active duty. Others may have been institutionalized or incarcerated at the time of their 18th birthday and not realized that they were required to register within 30 days if released prior to age 26.

For those men born in 1962 who have registered, 1988 also marks the year that ends their eligibility for selection for induction under present law should there be a return to the draft. Nearly 20 million men, age 18 through 25 have registered with Selective Service since registration was reinstituted in 1980. These men comprise over 98 percent of those required to register.

Men who have not yet registered should do so at any post office. Failure to register is a felony punishable by a fine of up to $250,000, up to 5 years in jail, or both.

National Guard Welcome At Commissaries

A member of the National Guard can use any commissary once a month with the proper documents with unlimited privileges during Annual Training (AT), according to Maj. Steve Barner, a comptroller with the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) in Lansing.

Barner states that according to the Defense Appropriations Act (DAA) for fiscal year '87, a member of the National Guard can shop at any commissary once a month with a valid military card and a stamped December Leave and Earnings Statement (LES). The LES stamp is numbered one to 14 to limit each member to one commissary visit per month. Unit commanders must also initial the December LES for each soldier to authorize commissary privileges.

Barner explained that the December LES is numbered one to 14 for administrative reasons. "We're about two months behind on paying guard members. For instance, when you get your drill check in December, you're actually getting the pay and LES for October. You actually go 14 months between the December LES of one year and the December LES of the next year."

Barner feels the commissary equation is simple: a valid military ID plus a properly stamped December LES equals one trip to the commissary per month. Barner also says, "Guardsmen have unlimited access to commissaries while on AT status, as long as they have a valid military card and a copy of their current AT orders."

by Sgt. Steve Perkins and Sgt. James Heller

Recreational Activities AT-88

After ten consecutive days in the field, I am sure you are looking forward to a couple days of rest and relaxation. This year, the Michigan Army National Guard will assist you by providing a variety of events that you may participate in as an individual or on a team.

On 21-22 June 1988, each major command will sponsor one or more recreational events that you may be a part of. How would you like to be known as the most physically fit soldier in the Michigan Army National Guard by competing in the APRT contest? How would you like to be a member of the winning softball team? Did you ever want to participate in a 5k or 10k run? How about shooting various weapons at the range in a turkey shoot? If you are not into competitive events, how about a boat ride, fishing, or just relaxing with a few movies?

We will be providing quite a variety of events this year. Watch for the flyer on the bulletin boards or ask your 1st Sgt. what is available.

Step up and organize your company team in any or all of the events, or you may participate in the individual activities. We want you to relax and have fun. Like the saying goes — "time goes by fast when you're having fun." We need you to create the fun at Camp Grayling. This is just the beginning of an exciting week planned for Camp Grayling's 75th birthday.

By Lt. Col. Anthony Oien

Sixty Semester Hours A Must For Officers

Officers need to attain certain levels of college education in order to be promoted and retained in the Michigan Army National Guard.

The minimum civilian education requirements to apply for appointment, promotion and retention are described below.

Beginning in 1984, graduates of Officer Candidate School at Michigan Military Academy were required to have a minimum of 10 college semester hours to be commissioned. This requirement is increasing by 10 hours per year until 1989, when 60 semester hours will be required for appointment.

All commissioned officers who received an initial appointment after 30 September 1983 and who have no prior commissioned service before that date must have a baccalaureate degree before being promoted to major.

All Michigan Army National Guard officers must have completed at least two years of college (60 semester hours) by 1 October 1989. Officers who have not met these requirements will be subject to suspension of all favorable personnel actions, including Federal recognition in a higher grade. Army Regulation 600-31 and National Guard Regulation 600-100, Chapter 9 should be referred to for further information on civilian educational requirements.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

EDITOR'S NOTE: An excellent article on the possible 'privatization' of the commissary system and its impact on the National Guard can be found on page two of the March 1988 issue of *National Guard*. The author is Maj. Gen. Ansel M. Stroud, Jr., President of the National Guard Association of the United States.

Guardsmen's 2 Percent Pay Raise Loses to 7.51 Percent Social Security Taxes

The 2 percent pay raise for Guardsmen and Reservists will not be seen on anyone's paycheck. For the first time, Guardsmen and Reservists will have Social Security deducted from their drill checks. This was mandated in the FY88 Budget with the spending-reduction requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act of 1986.

Most Guardsmen will see less money in their paychecks because of a 7.51 percent Social Security tax. However, there is a positive side to this deduction that many Guardsmen may not realize, according to Sgt. Maj. Charles Meister, the Michigan Army National Guard's retention NCO.

"For the self-employed, unemployed and underemployed Guardsman, this Social Security change should, in most cases, qualify the member for both Social Security disability and retirement insurance coverage. For all Guardsmen, this change will result in a larger Social Security check at retirement. This is because training assembly and annual training wages, along with civilian earned wages, will be used in the computation of benefits. Additionally, each dollar that an individual pays in Social Security taxes is matched by his employer, who contributes a like amount, dollar for dollar," Meister said.

He said that most Guardsmen think Social Security is something they will get when they retire. But Social Security is much more than a retirement program. It's a package of protection, which includes retirement and survivors and disability insurance. "It protects you and your family while you work and after you retire. Social Security won't replace all earnings lost because of retirement, disability or death. However, it is a base you can build on, now and in the future, with other insurance, investments, and your National Guard Retirement."

He added that the FICA deduction also pays for Medicare hospital insurance, which pays some of the cost of hospital care for people 65 and older and certain disabled persons.

Drill Pay Effective January 1 for One UTA

PAY GRADE	Under 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS														
O-10	182.86	189.30	189.30	189.30	189.30	196.55	196.55	201.39	201.39	201.39	201.39	201.39	201.39	201.39
O-9	162.07	166.31	169.85	169.85	169.85	174.17	174.17	181.42	181.42	196.55	196.55	201.39	201.39	201.39
O-8	146.79	151.18	154.77	154.77	154.77	166.31	166.31	174.17	174.17	181.42	189.30	196.55	201.39	201.39
O-7	121.97	130.26	130.26	130.26	136.10	136.10	143.99	143.99	151.18	166.31	177.75	177.75	177.75	177.75
O-6	90.40	99.33	105.83	105.83	105.83	105.83	105.83	105.83	109.42	126.72	133.20	136.10	143.99	156.17
O-5	72.30	84.90	90.77	90.77	90.77	90.77	93.52	98.54	105.15	113.02	119.50	123.12	127.42	127.42
O-4	60.95	74.22	79.16	79.16	80.63	84.19	89.93	94.99	99.33	103.68	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
O-3	56.64	63.32	67.69	74.90	78.48	81.30	85.70	89.93	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.15
O-2	49.39	53.94	64.79	66.97	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38	68.38
O-1	42.87	44.64	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94	53.94
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH MORE THAN 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY AS ENLISTED OR WARRANT OFFICER														
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.90	78.48	81.30	85.70	89.93	93.52	93.52	93.52	93.52	93.52	93.52
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.97	68.38	70.54	74.22	77.05	79.16	79.16	79.16	79.16	79.16	79.16
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.94	57.62	59.74	61.90	64.06	66.97	66.97	66.97	66.97	66.97	66.97
WARRANT OFFICERS														
W-4	57.70	61.90	61.90	63.32	66.20	69.12	72.02	77.05	80.63	83.46	85.70	88.46	91.42	98.54
W-3	52.44	56.89	56.89	57.62	58.29	62.56	66.20	68.38	70.54	72.64	74.90	77.81	80.63	83.46
W-2	45.93	49.69	49.69	51.14	53.94	56.89	59.05	61.21	63.32	65.54	67.69	69.83	72.64	72.64
W-1	38.27	43.88	43.88	47.54	49.69	51.83	53.94	56.17	58.29	60.46	62.56	64.79	64.79	64.79
ENLISTED MEMBERS														
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.12	68.64	70.19	71.80	73.40	74.83	78.76	86.42
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.29	57.90	59.42	60.97	62.57	64.02	65.59	69.44	77.18
E-7	39.30	42.42	44.00	45.53	47.09	48.59	50.14	51.70	54.04	55.58	57.13	57.87	61.76	69.44
E-6	33.81	36.85	38.39	40.02	41.51	43.02	44.60	46.90	48.37	49.93	50.69	50.69	50.69	50.69
E-5	29.67	32.30	33.86	35.34	37.66	39.19	40.75	42.25	43.02	43.02	43.02	43.02	43.02	43.02
E-4	27.68	29.22	30.94	33.34	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66	34.66
E-3	26.07	27.50	28.61	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74	29.74
E-2	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09
E-1	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38

E-1 with less than 4 months—20.69

TAG TALK

Continued from page 2

have been the victim of the occasional inconsiderate act committed by an unthinking soldier.

These are the people to whose home we promptly send representatives to take damage claims and attempt to identify the offending units. This is the group for which we have changed convoy routes, moved firing points, and altered flight paths.

These people are reasonable and, when their complaints have been addressed, usually remain supporters of our training activities. These are the people for whom we are making additional changes this year and with whom we can continue to work closely in the future.

The other group of people, mentioned earlier in this column, are not so reasonable and, to be honest, there is less we can do for them. They are the ones who moved in next to what they knew was a National Guard training site and now want us to leave so they can "return" to peace and quiet. We will try to minimize our impact on this group also, but we cannot meet their standards of total silence, nor should we be expected to do so.

It's easy for us, as well-informed and historically aware soldiers, to lament the short sightedness of some of our fellow citizens when it comes to defense matters.

I'm afraid, however, that some members of the Michigan Guard are being equally shortsighted in waking up to what's required to deter the attacks of this second, organized opposition, at Camp Grayling.

Our adversaries know it's much easier to start a rumor than to correct one. A few dollars of their money spent on misleading ads or inflammatory mass mailings can start rumors that cost thousands of our dollars and take months of explaining and dozens of public meetings to correct.

But just as in battle the defense has its strengths, so does it have power in public policy. Our defense, and great strength, lies in the truth. We have told the truth. We are telling the truth. We will continue to tell the truth. And if we have the funds to communicate it effectively to a large enough audience, the truth will win. Your support of our 75th fund raising efforts will help make that victory possible, and preserve Camp Grayling for future generations of defense preparedness.

"There is no force so powerful as an idea whose time has come."

— Everett Dirksen, American politician

Diamond Jubilee at Camp Grayling

"Annual Training (AT 88) will be unique; in addition to our celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Camp Grayling, it will also give us our first experience with a 10-day REaDiness EXercise (REDEX). The key concepts for this year must be innovation and flexibility. 'We haven't done it that way before' has no place in our AT 88 vocabulary." With those words Brig. Gen. Stanley Wilk, Deputy State Area Command (STARC) Commander, set the tone and the challenge for the STARC Headquarters Annual Training (AT) period, June 11-25, 1988.

To help the 9,000+ soldiers scheduled to attend AT 88 prepare to meet this challenge, on page 16 is a summary of the events scheduled for AT 88's "non-weekend weekend" of Tuesday and Wednesday 21 and 22 June — including the Military Ball to be held at the new Maintenance and Training Equipment Site (MATES).

In this article we'll focus on just those aspects of the celebration occurring during the "Homecoming Weekend" celebration of Friday-Sunday, 24-26 June.

The first change you'll notice is that the annual "Review" has been moved from the last Thursday of AT to Friday 24 June. If you think back to what "Review Thursday" was like, you'll have a very good idea what the morning and early afternoon of "Review Friday" (the 24th) will be like this year.

There will, however, be a few differences. First, there will be many more civilians in attendance including numerous Very Important People (VIP). To accommodate this, and the crowds expected for Friday evening's events, all non-military parking will occur off-post. Busses will bring guests from shuttle lots onto post. This will require a few retirees to help with vehicle and crowd control.

Another difference will be in the number and scope of the demonstrations and exhibits planned for our guests. While the exact list is still being staffed, some items being considered include bridging demonstrations on Lake Margarethe, parachute drops into the area by Company F (LRRP) 425th Infantry and educational displays in buildings bordering the parade field. Some soldiers will have to man these events prior to the review, but most should be free to march with their units. By the time you receive this issue of the *Wolverine Guard* your commanders should know exactly what's planned.

After the review is where the real change occurs, after all, what "Homecoming" would be complete without a party?

Friday evening the community will join us on the parade field for a real "hometown" barbecue followed by an evening of high quality entertainment.

The "star" of the show will probably be Jerry Reed, well known country-western singer, comedian, and side-kick of Burt Reynolds. Jerry and his band are tentatively scheduled to be preceded by a variety of "warm-up" groups.

The climax of the evening's celebration will be a grand fireworks display over Lake Margarethe.

The cost for admission to this extravaganza? Nothing. The entire evening will be paid for through contributions made by individuals and corporations to the Camp Grayling Area Minuteman Foundation (the citizen group formed by Grayling area residents and described in detail in last month's *Wolverine Guard)* and the contributions you have made to the Michigan National Guard Historical Society.

According to Maj. Gen. Andrews, "I'd like to encourage as many of you as possible to bring your families up for Friday's celebration. We all know the sacrifices your wives and children have made so you can actively participate in the Guard. It's only right that they also join in the fun. Grayling, Kalkaska and Lovells have many fine places to stay both inside and in camp grounds."

Saturday, 25 June, units completing AT 88 will depart for home station. Since the 75th Celebration will continue throughout the weekend (both in Grayling and on Camp), many of you may want to plan to stay over with your families.

Units which are not attending AT this year with Headquarters, STARC have not been left out of the celebration. As the STARC convoys are pulling out Saturday, these "non-AT" units will be rolling into Camp Grayling for drill weekend. Hopefully many of these soldiers will able to come up early to enjoy Friday evening's party as well.

Throughout Saturday and Sunday the 25th and 26th of June there will be a mixture of training and celebration. On Camp the demonstrations and exhibits will continue, now supported by the drilling units.

Meanwhile, in Grayling, the community will be sponsoring a sidewalk festival including performing arts groups, art shows, and numerous other events.

Soldiers will be given some time off, particularly Saturday evening, to meet their families in Grayling to participate in these festivities.

Sunday begins at 0730 on Wilson Hill with a Sunrise Memorial Service led by Col. Clifford W. Owens, Chaplain of the Michigan National Guard, other unit Chaplains, and the ministers of the Grayling community. Training units and the 126th Army Band will be joined by the community to give thanks, pay tribute to those who gave their lives to defend our freedom, and to observe the passing of those Michigan National Guard soldiers and airmen who died during the last year.

The Sunrise Service will mark the end of the celebration on Camp Grayling and soldiers will spend the remainder of the day training.

Fund Raising For The Diamond Jubilee

The Michigan National Guard Historical Society, Inc. has been supporting the Michigan National Guard since 1985 when it was incorporated.

I would like to tell you about the Society and why it is the fund raising vehicle for the Diamond Jubilee.

The obvious answer to the "why" is that the Society exists to carry out this type of activity, that is, commemorating historical events in the development of the Michigan National Guard.

The "how" is equally as straightforward. The "Master Plan" for celebrating the 75th year of Camp Grayling is available at all group, brigade and wing headquarters and will soon be delivered to company and squadron level.

We are using a three-step process similar to the one used to celebrate last year's Sesquicentennial to raise thousands of corporate dollars.

1. Prepare a "Master Plan" of all the events we would like to have happen.
2. Use the "Master Plan" as a catalog; take it to corporations and solicit their sponsorship of one or more events. For example, the "Tall Ship" visit to Traverse City last year was paid for by the Amway Corporation.
3. After everything has been sold that can be, a second look is taken at the "Master Plan." Some "unsold" items are deleted, others are funded by other means.

This is where the Historical Society comes in. Your contributions "guarantee" that most projects can be completed successfully for the celebration. If corporate or civic support cannot be found or is insufficient to cover a particular event of the Diamond Jubilee, (the concert or barbeque for example), the Historical Society may use your contributions to pick up the tab.

All decisions will be made by the Society's Board of Directors, Lt. Col. Mike Rice, Maj. Michael Johnson and Capt. Doug Culbert.

Your contribution is tax deductible under Section 501 3,c. of the Internal Revenue Code and a full accounting of all expenditures will be reported and printed in the *Wolverine Guard*.

After the celebration is complete, we anticipate some money will be left in the Society's account. Since these funds are still in a Guard account, they will be used to support Guard historical and informational projects. One probable use is to prepare and distribute material that will better help the citizens of this State to understand our missions, activities and the personal sacrifices you make in support of it.

In short, when participating in your unit's fund raising activities you are contributing to an organization of, by and for the Michigan National Guard.

By Lt. Col. Michael J. Rice

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

The Michigan Army and Air National Guard is selling t-shirts and hats to promote Camp Grayling's 75th Anniversary. The cost of the t-shirts are $5.00 and the hats are $3.00. Contact your Sgt. Maj. or 1st Sgt. or the Office of the State Command Sergeant Major to get your set. This has been designated as an NCO Support Channel. Sergeant Chris Smith of Flint, Michigan and Sgt. Llyn Mulkey of Battle Creek, Michigan model the Diamond Jubilee t-shirts and hats.

Treasury Recognized by Defense

Mrs. Janet Norris Cox, a Publications Supervisor with the Michigan Department of Treasury, recently was recognized for supporting the Michigan National Guard by receiving a Department of Defense Certificate of Appreciation.

First Sergeant Harold Browning of Headquarters, State Area Command, Michigan National Guard, presented the award on behalf of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR).

Mrs. Cox was nominated for the award by Chief Warrant Officer Two William Reed who is a Food Services Technician for Headquarters STARC. Asked why he nominated his supervisor for the ESGR award, Reed replied, "She's been real supportive of my involvement in the Guard. When I am at annual training, she will route my work around the shop so we don't fall behind. Back in the summer of '86 I was at a five week food services school at Fort Lee, Virginia and she took part of my keylining work on herself so I wouldn't have a big back log when I got back. She's really kind of a Guardslady herself."

By Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Sgt. John Saul

First Sergeant Harold Browning of Headquarters, State Area Command, presents a Certificate of Appreciation from the National Committee for Employer Support to the Guard and Reserve to Mrs. Janet Norris Cox of the Michigan Department of Treasury for her support to Chief Warrant Officer William Reed, right, during his scheduled National Guard activities.

The Michigan National Guard Historical Society, Inc.

The Michigan National Guard Historical Society will be a major player in the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the 75th year of Camp Grayling. The Society will be involved in several art and photograph displays of Camp Grayling history and the writing of a history of the Camp.

In doing so, the Society will be following its charter to "Foster, develop and promote a greater appreciation of the Michigan National Guard and its history, tradition and purposes by preserving buildings, artifacts and memorabilia; by the conduct of observances and historical events."

The Society was formed in 1985. The Board of Directors consists of three Michigan Army National Guardsmen. The President of the Society is Lt. Col. Michael J. Rice, the Vice President is Capt. Noel Culbert and the Secretary/Treasurer is Maj. Michael H. Johnson.

One of the projects the Society has undertaken recently is the gathering of oral history of Michigan National Guard veterans of World War I and World War II. Some of this material has been published in the *Wolverine Guard.* The society was also heavily involved in supporting last year's celebration of the Michigan Sesquicentennial as it will be this year with the Diamond Jubilee at Camp Grayling.

The Michigan National Guard Historical Society has a tax-exempt status under Section 501, 3, c. of the Internal Revenue Code and donations can be deducted as tax-free on your Federal Income tax returns.

By Maj. Michael H. Johnson

RASMUS HANSON

The man who donated 16,000 acres of land to the Michigan National Guard in 1913 for the "training of the militia" was a Danish immigrant who made a fortune in the White Pine forests near Grayling, Michigan.

Rasmus Hanson was born at Vester Kippinge, Falster, Denmark on the 14th of October, 1846. He attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age and then was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. After a short spell as a sutler in a border scrimmage between Denmark and the German Confederacy in 1863, he emigrated to America with his father and landed in New York on the 15th of May in 1865, just as America's War Between the States was ending.

The Hansons first traveled to Racine, Wisconsin where they worked in the lumber camps. Within a year he moved to Manistee, Michigan where he worked for a Mr. B. Sweet on a Lake Michigan wharf, marketing Michigan timber. He soon worked up to the position of foreman and in 1867, having accumulated some money, bought into the firm of Salling Lumber Company. He remained with Mr. Ernest B. Salling until 1871 as a timber cruiser and woods boss. In 1873, he formed his own lumber company, R. Hanson and Company. In 1878, Salling and Hanson merged their companies and moved to Grayling, Michigan where they built a hardwood mill. This association remained together until Mr. Rasmus Hanson died on 27 October 1929.

Mr. Rasmus Hanson was quite active in the Republican Party and was a member of the Michigan Electoral College in 1896. He was also the first county treasurer of Crawford County in 1880.

Rasmus Hanson's experiences as a very young man in the Danish-German border war in 1863 left a lasting impression of the need for a strong and well trained military. Early in 1913, he approached the Adjutant General of Michigan, Maj. Gen. Roy C. Vandercook and Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris and offered 16,000 acres of land surrounding what was then known as Portage Lake to the State of Michigan for use as a military training site and game preserve. The Michigan Legislature accepted this land with Public Act 172 of the Public Acts of 1913. The Hanson State Military Reservation was first known as Camp Ferris but was later called Camp Grayling.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

This is a copy photograph of the color portrait of Rasmus Hanson that is hanging in the Grayling Armory. The original was taken in 1920.

In 1917, Rasmus Hanson built and presented to the Michigan National Guard the Camp Grayling Officer's Club as a token of his appreciation to the Michigan National Guard for their services on the Mexican Border Campaign and World War I. The Michigan State Military Board accepted the gift with a Resolution to Mr. Hanson that was promulgated on 2 September 1917.

Whereas, Mr. Rasmus Hanson of Grayling, Michigan, has seen fit to present to the State of Michigan a military reservation and game refuge known as the Hanson State Military Reservation, and

Whereas, in this present emergency, Mr. Hanson as evidence of his patriotic desire to "do his bit," has erected upon the Hanson State Military Reservation a handsome clubhouse for the use and benefit of the officers of the Michigan National Guard, and in so doing has testified to his sturdy adherence to American principles and his confidence in the supremacy of our American citizenship.

Therefore, be it resolved that the State Military Board express by this means its most sincere appreciation of the gift of Mr. Hanson and the motives which prompted it.

Michigan State Military Board Minutes
2 September 1917

After Rasmus Hanson had established himself in Michigan, he sent for his intended bride from Denmark and married her on 17 September 1867. Five children issued from this union, Mrs. Matilda Bauman, Mrs. J.S. Graham and Thorvald, Esbern and Oscar Hanson. Portage Lake was later renamed Lake Margrethe in honor of Mrs. Margrethe Hanson.

By Maj. Michael H. Johnson

RASMUS HANSON'S PORTRAIT

The matter of procuring a suitable portrait of Mr. Rasmus Hanson, donor of the Hanson State Military Reservation and the Officer's Club House was introduced and discussed.

Motion by Col. Pickert that the Quartermaster General be authorized to secure a suitable portrait of Mr. Hanson, have the same enlarged to proper size, framed and hung in the Reservation's Officer's Club House.

Unanimously carried.

Michigan State Military Board Minutes
25 July 1920

Michigan Army and Air National Guard Promotions

Editor's note: The Michigan Army National Guard promotion list is generated from the Department of Military Affairs Standard Installation and Division Personnel Reporting System (SIDPERS). This issue carries Army Guard promotions from 1 February to 1 March 1988. The Michigan Air National Guard promotions are for the month of February 1988.

PFC

Ballard, Lodric D.
Banks, Charles
Bechtel, Linda J.
Bell, Regina D.
Bell, Willie C.
Berry, Shawn R.
Bowers, Robert E.
Brandon, Reginald W.
Bumstead, Darren G.
Carr, Scott R.
Castro, Robert A.
Clark, Calvin L.
Clay, Matthew
Cousins, Terry L.
Crump, Frederick E.
Dekam, Douglas S.
Doane, Todd R.
Dymond, Mark A.
Farrar, Karl E.
Fowler, Timothy L.
Fryhover, Lance E.
Gates, David W.
Goehrke, Kris L.
Goke, Jon L.
Gruber, Alan J.
Guentensberger, Timothy W.
Hall, Prentiss L.
Harris, Robert M.
Hoggard, Troy D.
Hollander, James L.
Horne, Marshall L.
Jacobs, Bradley A.
Jones, Glenn D.
Kaufman, Kathlyn J.
Kleiner, Karen M.
Kooistra, Jeffery J.
Labarrie, Delano
Lane, Demarco J.
Luckett, John J.
Luke, Donnie R.
Maue, William N.
May, John H.
McLeod, Timothy K.
McMorris, Mark A.
Merchant, Harold R.
Mikkelson, Brett S.
Mills, Daniel M.
Morgan, Kevin M.
Muller, Elroy J.
Myers, Carlton J.
Nuyen, Lisa R.H.
Oliver, Idella M.
Pritchard, Ronald S.
Radtke, James B.
Shaw, Francine E.
Sheppard, Altonia Jr.
Shrubowich, Victor M.
Spaller, Bryan J.
Stewart, Benjie R.
Sutter, Harry K.
Swaenepoel, Michael L.
Taylor, Thomas E.
Thiel, Bernard J.
Todd, Roberta A.
Townsend, Cheryl A.
Troost, Raymond III
Veasley, Trent L.
Wagner, Lori K.
Workman, Sue A.
Zaroff, Ted A. Jr.

STAFF SERGEANT

Barnes, Allen R.
Berdinner, Mark W.
Bourque, Thomas P.
Brown, Shelley B.
Carroll, Michael
Corwin, Ronald C.
Fuller, Robert M.
Garcia, Jesus
Gardiner, John A.
Helms, Jon H.
Kluk, Ellen M.
Lipp, Robert J.
Little, Bruce W.
London, Anthony M.
McDaniel, Gary L.
Nelson, Timothy K.
Olson, James D.
Rochon, Ronald J.
Rogers, Mary K.
Rolewicz, Paul G.
Sharp, Rocky L.
Taylor, Anthony J.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

Baker, Louis J.
Bridgeford, Richard D.
Lafave, James D.
Monroe, Dennis E.
Moritz, Ronald R.
Pfeiffer, Albert L.
Rhodes, Timothy
Smith, Willie M.
Soper, Dennis P.

MASTER SERGEANT

Abernathy, Chris J.
Nelson, Gerald H.

SERGEANT MAJOR

Chopp, Joseph A.
Kinney, Charles C.
Lincoln, Daniel G.

SPECIALIST

Ansley, James T. II
Banford, Earl C.
Bartig, Melva J.
Bickford, James E.
Bouschor, David F.
Carrigg, Michael J.
Carter, Rachel M.
Chvala, George T.
Conway, Paul B.
Council, Ulysses Jr.
Crawford, Russell J.
Curtis, Brian A.
Delaney, Frank M.
Evans, William V. Jr.
Felix, Jose R.
Fontaine, Michael J.
Gibbins, Norman K.
Goodrich, Jeffery W.
Guzman, Jose
Hardy, Jeffrey W.
Hazelwood, Brian J.
Helm, Brenda J.
Henley, Paul A.
Henry, Donna M.
Johnson, Robert C.
Johnson, Michael A.
Kaleefey, Nicholas S.
Kane, Peter M.
Kenny, Dywane
Kinard, Timothy C.
Mazzei, John A.
McAndrew, John W.W.
Miller, Larry S.
Millns, Colin
Morse, Patricia A.
Morse, Richard L. Jr.
Nelson, Deon
Ordway, Robert G. Jr.
Ozzello, Cory T.
Perrin, Mark A.
Ratliff, Terrence D.
Robinson, Michele L.
Rosen, Charles D.
Selmo, David J.
Shapland, Duane H. Jr.
Smith, James D.
Southworth, Jonathon D.
Spitzley, Timothy J.
Stratman, Joseph M.
Thom, Kevin M.
Tyler, Michael D.
Underhill, Lester W.
Upton, Michael S.
Vertin, Lisa
Watkins, Orlando M.
Wenban, Phyllis A.
Williams, Esther L.
Williamson, Clara J.

CORPORAL

Gubala, Laura L.
Mikkelson, Kirk D.
Price, Carolyn V.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER TWO

Archambeau, Carl M.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER THREE

Failing, James R.

MAJOR

Cartwright, David G.
Hornus, Rudolph S.

COLONEL

Mellen, John D.

SERGEANT

Alfaro, Rollie Jr.
Benford, Bryancharles L.
Betts, Douglas A.
Bradley, John L.
Butler, Clinton E.
Carter, Thomas J.
Conrad, Stirling R.
Cornett, Billy
Fisher, Gary Edward
Giddings, Steven T.
Haluch, William C.
Huntington, James C.
Hurd, Wesley C.
Jines, Jackie D.
Jones, Aretha
Kehrer, John W.
Mader, James D.
Maki, Julie A.
Murphy, Craig B.
Myer, William M.
Pratt, Steven J.
Ring, Jon A.
Robinson, Regina L.
Robinson, Kevin C.
Roth, Timothy E.
Sheppard, Ronald R.
Smith, Mary A.
Smith, Steven A.
Stiver, Ray E.
Tepper, Jacqueline E.
Valerio, Robert L.
Wilburn, Carl A.
Wilson, Stephen C.
Wolfe, Lance J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article in January's *Wolverine Guard,* "Combat Lifesavers" should have mentioned Specialist Daryl Martin as a member of the Combat Lifesavers faculty. He is assigned to Headquarters, 107th Engineer Battalion but attached to Headquarters Company, 46th Engineer Group at Flint, Michigan.

Battle Books

Battle Books is a review of books of a general military nature. The opinions are those of the Editor of the *Wolverine Guard* and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Military Affairs.

Flight of the Intruder

There is a certain authenticity about books written by combat veterans. Former Secretary of the Navy James Webb's *Fields of Fire* comes to mind as does Charles MacDonald's *Company Commander.*

Flight of the Intruder by Stephen Coonts is one of them. Coonts was a naval aviator who logged 1,600 hours in a carrier-based A-6 Intruder over Laos and North and South Vietnam from June of 1971 until May of 1973. His narrative reeks of JP-4 jet fuel, cordite and burning rubber as his jet fighter slams down on the aircraft carrier's flight deck on his third go-around; the metal of his aircraft creaks as he pulls it into a 5-G turn to avoid a surface-to-air missile over Hanoi, his radio crackles with fear from his wingmates.

Stephen Coonts is a master aviator and a master storyteller when it comes to writing about aerial combat. You are in the cockpit with him and flying the Intruder in the night skies over North Vietnam. You are dodging missiles, getting hit and it is you who brings the riddled aircraft back to the tiny carrier pitching in the night seas off of Yankee Station with both fuel gauges zeroed out and the instrument panel lit up like a Christmas tree.

Coonts' authenticity and authority about flying in combat, his technical expertise, is balanced by a human questioning about the morality about the air war over North Vietnam.

"Why," he asks his mad bombardier, "Tiger," "are we not going in after the big stuff, like downtown Hanoi or the National Assembly?"

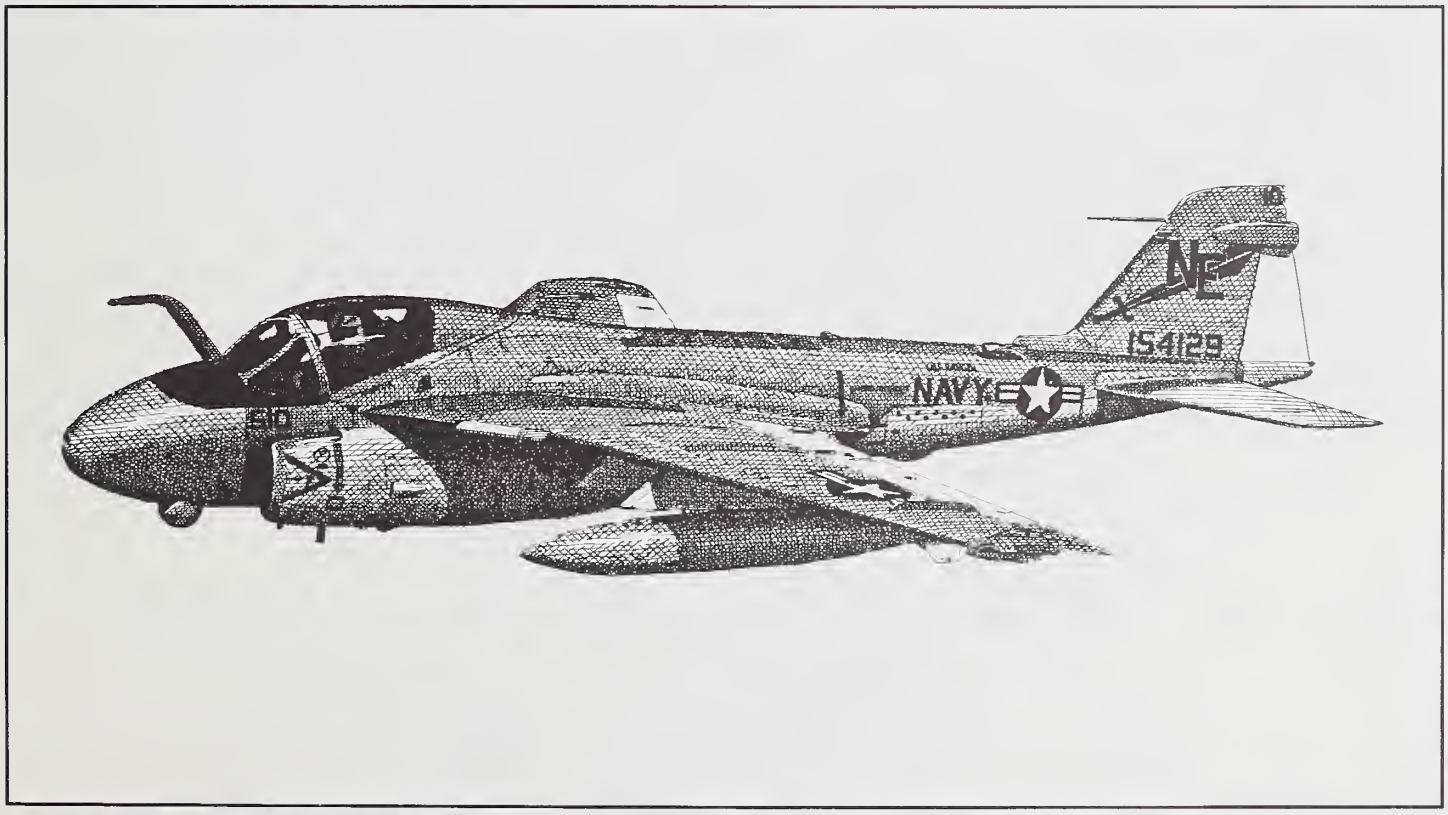
"Why not, indeed?" replies Tiger.

So Jake Grafton and Tiger conduct their own private air raid against the seat of government in North Vietnam and of course, are eventually found out. Grafton's commander, Sam Camparelli's chewing out and reprimand is a classic in describing the relationship between civil authority and the military in our governmental system and should be read by every commissioned officer in the Armed Services.

> "For two hundred years the military has obeyed the civilians who were the elected government. Those civilians were not always wise, not always right, sometimes not even very smart. In fact, many presidents of this country have been hack politicians with no qualifications for the job other than the fact that they fooled a majority of the people. But even the worst hacks are obeyed. Do you know why? Can you guess?"
>
> Jake stood silent.
>
> "Answer me, Mister Grafton!"
>
> "No, Sir."
>
> "Then I'll explain it so even you can understand. If the officers at the top ever get it into their heads that they have the right to follow their consciences, to do what they think is right instead of what they are told, then the United States is in for a military dictatorship. We'll be just another chaotic banana republic."

This defiant act represents the impotence felt by combat flyers in the Vietnam War who chafed under the bombing restrictions placed on them by first the Johnson administration and later by Richard Nixon. In the novel, Grafton and Tiger are quietly allowed back on flight status after chair-borne flyers in the Pentagon relax some of the bombing rules over North Vietnam and Laos. Grafton's last flight is fraught with disaster and the last pages will have you punching out of a crippled Intruder into the trees. Take it from there.

Flight of the Intruder by Stephen Coonts. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1986, paperback, $4.95. 437 pages.



Pen and Ink drawing by Mr. Joe Miliot

The A-6 Intruder was manufactured by Grumman Aircraft Company and could be configured as a fighter-bomber or aerial tanker. It was widely used in carrier operations during the Vietnam War.

FLARE

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ANGELS TWENTY

Photo by Dalkin

Dalkin the Photographer, takes his own photograph in the right hand seat of an Air Guard's OA-37 Dragonfly.

(See page 11)

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